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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 111

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

REBEL TO THE CORE, at 8 P. M. Oliver Bond Byron.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

FAUVILLE, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TWINS, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.

HENRY V., at 8 P. M. George Richmond.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

DAVID GARRETT, at 8 P. M. Southern.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

FERREOL, at 8 P. M. C. H. Thorne, Jr. Stuart Robson's

benefit, at 8 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Miss Minnie Palmer.

PARK THEATRE.

BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Farwell Rowe.

CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES,

at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.

LA SCANDALE D'IVRE, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES,

at 8 P. M.

BOHEMIAN THEATRE.

ON HAND, at 8 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DINDERELLA MARINE, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fannie Davenport.

HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRQUE,

at 8 P. M.

STADT THEATRE.

DIE ZWER WARSEN, at 8 P. M.

GLOBE THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be warmer and
partly cloudy.NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For
prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD
by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct
to this office. Postage free.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock mar-
ket was excited by a sharp decline in Michi-
gan Central and attendant fluctuations.Gold advanced from 113 to 113 1/8. Money
on call was supplied at 3 and 2 per cent.Foreign exchange quiet. No fractional cur-
rency was redeemed in silver. Investment
securities and government bonds were
steady.THERE IS SO MUCH TALK about moths and
corruption in the parties nowadays that it
might be well to have a gum-camp party.This suggestion is especially commended to
William Cullen Bryant.THE REPLY OF THE HOUSE to the plea of
want of jurisdiction made by Bolknapp's
counsel goes straight to the point that the
resignation was "with intent to evade the
proceedings of impeachment against him."The defence will make rejoinder on Monday
next.THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR'S JOURNEY West,
discussing to him the marvellous progress
made in filling up that wild of less than half
a century ago, has drawn from him some char-
acteristic and complimentary remarks on the
vigor of a civilization that has accomplished
so much in so short a time. His visit
to Chicago appears to have both astonished
and pleased him, and his encomiums upon
the public schoolhouses that he saw in every
town along his route show how just is our
pride in the system which sows intelligence
broadcast to the million.THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION has exhibited
no changes of importance within the past
few days, but it is probable that events
worthy of note are preparing. The govern-
ment are sending troops toward the head-
quarters of Diaz, at Matamoros, but the
advance is made with extreme caution and
by slow stages. Along the river the revolu-
tionists have matters their own way, except
in so far as the proximity of United States
troops makes the levying of forced loans on
American merchants a less certain mode of
doing business than your true Mexican
would desire.THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION has ended in
the flight of President Domingue and the
shooting of Vice President Rameau and
Commander-in-Chief Lorquet. This is all
according to the rule, and if Domingue has
only salted down his money, as the Emperor
Soulouque had when his Dukes de Lemonade
and Princes de Sarsaparilla turned against
him, he can comfort himself for the remain-
der of his days. The narration of the above
little incidents will furnish a commentary
on the ridiculous story circulating in Paris
and telegraphed all over the world that the
United States contemplate the annexation of
the Black Republic.WEATHER OBSERVATIONS in the NORTH-
WEST show that an area of extremely low
barometer has been developed in that region
which may visit our vicinity as a storm be-
tween now and Sunday. At Bismarck, D.
T., the barometer has fallen as low as 29.16
inches, with a southeast gale of fifty-four
miles per hour. The proximity of a high
barometer at La Crosse would indicate that
the storm will be one of the severest of the
year, and will probably cause considerable
damage on the lakes and through the St.
Lawrence Valley. A high pressure prevails
all over the States east and south of the
Lower Missouri Valley, and judging by the
conditions existing west of that region a
heavy storm is moving eastward over the
southwestern plains.The Canvass for the St. Louis Nom-
ination.

The greater part of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention have been selected, and a majority are supporters of Governor Tilden. If the reports in his organs are to be trusted. It is in his power, if he should think it expedient, to have the New York delegation to St. Louis pledged to fight his battle and to insist on his nomination. It is understood, however, that he will advise his friends to refrain from exerting their full strength, and that the New York delegation will go to the National Convention unfettered by instructions. Mr. Tilden evinces his wonted caution and astuteness in counselling this moderation; he has a deeper interest in having the Syracuse Convention run smoothly than in a triumph won at the cost of democratic harmony in his own State. An attempt to pledge the delegation would be resisted, and the quarrel and scandal would hurt Governor Tilden's chances more than instructions would help them. He can use his majority at Syracuse to better advantage than in forcing a pledge which would cause angry debate and sharp thrusts which his enemies would circulate to his injury in other States. It has been the usage of the democratic delegation from New York to vote as a unit in the national conventions, and if this usage is continued every advantage of a pledge will be secured if Governor Tilden gets a majority of the delegates; and on this point he seems secure. He is therefore wise in advising his friends not to incur the risk of an open mutiny, however confident he may be of a triumph over the mutineers. He can rely as fully on an unpledged as on a pledged delegation if its majority consists of unswerving adherents.

This much being assured it remains to be seen what the effect will be in other States. It will, of course, be considerable, for it is a great feather in the cap of any candidate that he has a secure hold on the seventy votes of New York. We have seen how potent and fruitful such an advantage is on the republican side in the case of Senator Conkling. As soon as he was made the candidate of his party in the great State of New York, and the support of its delegates became certain, a host of supporters began to appear elsewhere, and he now looms up as the foremost of the republican candidates. Governor Tilden may expect similar additions to his great New York nest-egg, but he must not begin to count his chickens before the eggs are laid. Mr. Tilden lacks one of Mr. Conkling's sources of strength—he is not favored and supported by any such powerful influence as that which stands behind Senator Conkling in the Executive Mansion. Outside of New York Governor Tilden has no active, trained and interested body of agents exerting themselves in his favor and directed by a single will, as Mr. Conkling has by the favor and partiality of the President. Moreover, Governor Tilden is confronted with a peculiar obstacle which does not lie in Senator Conkling's way: we mean the absurd two-thirds rule. Mr. Conkling needs only a bare majority to succeed at Cincinnati; but Mr. Tilden cannot be nominated at St. Louis without a clear two-thirds of the Convention. But it is nevertheless true that the certainty of the New York votes puts him ahead of every other democratic candidate, so far as the canvass can be judged from present aspects. But since it is in the power of rivals who can, either jointly or severally, control one-third of the Convention to defeat him, he needs to be very wary against giving offence to any section of the party.

There are several mistakes into which Governor Tilden may be tempted, any one of which would be fatal. One of these besetting temptations is to assert his claims as the candidate of the East. Western pride would be offended by attempts to push a distinction by Eastern candidates. The young and rising West is not untinctured with the kind of jealousy felt by colonists toward their mother country. The West is impatient of any assumption or airs of superiority by the East founded on wealth, culture or social refinement. We have witnessed symptoms of this feeling in jibes against Eastern bondholders, in complaints that the East has an undue share of bank circulation, in the marked antagonism between the Eastern and Western democrats on the question of the currency. The West abounds in resources, is full of hope, has a just pride in its rising importance and expects on good grounds to be the controlling force in our politics. There can be no doubt that the broad, fertile and magnificent valley of the Mississippi will soon contain a majority of our population and control every department of the federal government in all questions on which its views differ from those of the rest of the country. It will not do for any Presidential candidate to affront this Western sense of importance, and least of all for a democratic candidate to make this mistake at a time when Eastern and Western sentiment is in sharp conflict on one of the most important questions of the period. Governor Tilden will forfeit his bright prospects if he allows himself to be paraded as the Eastern candidate. An ostentation of Eastern strength is precisely what the Western democrats will not stand, especially from a State which has had the three last democratic candidates and been led to defeat by them all. Governor Tilden needs Western support and Western good will, which he cannot gain if he or his Eastern supporters undertake to browbeat or affect to be independent of their democratic brethren in the West. It is bad politics for Governor Tilden's friends to say, "Let Ohio go to the republicans; let Indiana go; let the whole West go; we can, nevertheless, elect our New York candidate by the votes of the seaboard States and the South." Even if this were true, it is inexpedient to say it in view of the fact that under the two-thirds rule no democratic candidate can be nominated without Western support. Even if it be true that all the Western States will support the republican ticket, it is none the less certain that these States will have as much influence in the St. Louis Convention as if they were the strongholds of the democratic party, and Mr. Tilden must conciliate them if he is to get the nomination.

Another mistake into which Governor

Tilden is liable to fall is that of pressing his claims in a spirit too intensely personal and with an air of assumption offensive to the self-respect of other democratic candidates. Instead of affecting superiority, as if there were only one man in the party fit to be President, Mr. Tilden should treat his rivals as his peers, and recognize their claims to be considered as his equals in honesty, in ability, in fidelity to democratic principles and in party services. A generous and honorable rivalry will offend no man's pride, but a pretentious assumption by one candidate that nobody but himself has any claims that are worth considering is the most certain of all methods to create bitter hostility. It would be unfortunate for the democratic party if such a feeling should spring up between Governor Tilden and the most respectable of his democratic competitors, because under the operation of the two-thirds rule they would certainly kill him and he them, and the result would be, not the nomination of the "great unknown" who may be looked for with hope on the republican side, but the little unknown—the mouse to which the democratic mountain is accustomed to give birth when in labor under the two-thirds rule.

Mr. Tilden must forestall so humiliating a result by treating his able rivals with courteous consideration. In general democratic estimation Senator Thurman or Senator Bayard would make as upright a President as Governor Tilden, and if he treats them in such a way as implies a denial of their fitness the result will be the nomination of another Polk or Pierce. But if Mr. Tilden will conduct his canvass in a spirit of recognition and friendship toward such able and worthy rivals, and with an understanding that, if he fails, he will cordially support the strongest of them, he may save the party from nominating a nobody and from deserving an ignominious defeat. If Governor Tilden can get two-thirds of the Convention we shall be ready to congratulate him, but as the well wisher of his party he should take care to give it a good candidate if he cannot succeed himself.

The President's Corruption Fund.

Scarcely a day passes in these times of investigation that some reputation honored in the sight of the nation does not fall down in loathsome ashes at the merest touch. In all the scandals unearthed since the Belknap infamy burst upon the country, and, indeed, long before it, the vultures of corruption have been seen hovering and circling close about the President. Yet a large majority have charitably hoped and believed that, near as the taint of evil came to him, he at least might come out unsmirched. It is to be feared that this hope will prove fallacious. The revelations made before the Committee of the House investigating expenditures, in the Department of Justice show the President to have been the author of a raid upon the Treasury whose unwarrantable shamelessness even ex-Attorney General Williams has not the courage to defend. It seems that thirty thousand dollars was paid from the Secret Service fund at President Grant's order by ex-Attorney General Williams to John I. Davenport, of this city, as head imp of the republican camp followers here under the titles of United States Commissioner and Supervisor of Elections. This corruption fund was forwarded mainly at the time of the Presidential election in 1872, and no voucher for its expenditure exists at the Department of Justice, care especially being taken that it should not appear in connection with a name which would at once reveal the purposes for which it was used. This is a great blow to the President. As to Williams and Davenport, they have no characters to lose that they would be likely to grieve over, or any one else for them; but to the President, who surely counts on a respected memory, this discovery must be as great a shock as it will prove to the country at large.

Dolan's Case.

We are sincerely sorry that the Governor cannot find it his duty to pardon Dolan, now under sentence of death for the murder of Noe, and yet we do not see how he could have done so without virtually abrogating our law of capital punishment. The murder of Noe was marked with peculiar circumstances of cruelty. He was a peaceful citizen in his own house defending his property. While doing this he was assailed by a burglar and wounded to death. Certainly if there is any necessity for capital punishment it exists in a case like this. Dolan had a fair, patient trial. A jury of his countrymen found him guilty of this murder. No one, we think, can question the justice of the verdict. However much the Governor might desire to save the life of the condemned, such an act would have been a violation of every principle of justice. The sympathy all must feel for this unhappy young man, who goes to an untimely grave, should not deaden our minds to the fact that by his act an unoffending citizen was slain and his household made a house of mourning. Dolan should have thought of this when brutalized by lust, intemperance and crime he went out to rob, and in the effort to rob became a murderer.

The case of Dolan suggests a revision of our whole criminal procedure, so far as capital cases are concerned. No Chinese torture can compare to the sufferings inflicted upon this criminal and others like him by the delays and imperfections of justice. The months of waiting, the appeal from court to court, the sentence in the first place, the reprieve, the assiduous efforts of friends and counsel to save his life, the waiting upon the Governor, the natural sympathy of kind, well-meaning persons who are only too anxious to make the case of every prisoner their own, the uncertainty as to his fate, which continued from day to day until within forty-eight hours of doom, when the Governor's decision was given—all of this is unworthy of a humane jurisprudence. Prisoners charged with murder should have a speedy trial, and, if guilty, a swift punishment. Humanity as well as justice demands this; and we trust that the Legislature will so amend our laws that it will hereafter be impossible to condemn a man, as Dolan and Rubenstein have been condemned, not merely to death, but to weeks and months of torture while waiting for death.

An Aquarium in Central Park.

All who have travelled through Europe, and particularly England, within the last year or two must have been surprised and delighted at the interest everywhere manifested in beholding by means of aquaria the wondrous animals that live far down in the depths of the wide ocean. Five years ago there was but one aquarium in England, the one at the Crystal Palace. Soon after followed the colossal structure at Brighton and another at Manchester, until now they are found in all the principal cities and towns, even in Wales and Scotland. The new one at Westminster, adjoining the Parliament Buildings, which also includes a concert hall, cost eight hundred and forty thousand dollars. Another of immense size has been built in Berlin, and smaller and older ones exist in Paris and Hamburg. No kind of exhibition seems so interesting as a display of the mysterious forms that dwell where

The purple mullet and the sea mew rove,
And the waving form of the dulse is seen.

Long trains of excursionists frequently go down from London to Brighton, and the curiosity of the visitors seems to be sharpened instead of satiated by a first glance at the strange beings swimming in the tanks. The Brighton Aquarium is a long, low building of one story in height, and along either side of a central hall are arranged immense tanks with plate glass fronts. These tanks are lighted by windows over them, and as the visitor passes along he looks horizontally into the tanks as one looks out of a window. The sides and rear of each tank are made up of rockwork, so as to resemble with singular perfection a grotto. Indeed, one can scarcely assure himself he is not walking along the bed of the ocean, for on every side he beholds the denizens of the deep.

These aquaria each cost some hundreds of thousands of dollars. One is now proposed in a memorial addressed to the Legislature by the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History. It is to cost only fifty thousand dollars, but by placing it beside their new building on Manhattan square a considerable cost for erecting a chimney sufficiently high to give the requisite draught to the furnaces will be saved and other expenses avoided, including a foundation of solid rock already levelled at considerable expense. One of the difficulties experienced in aquaria is the breaking of the plate glass that forms the fronts, even though it is usually an inch thick. By building on a foundation of solid rock this frequent annoyance will be entirely avoided. In former times it was supposed to be absolutely necessary, in order to keep alive animals from the sea, that a fresh supply must be constantly pumped up from an adjoining harbor or bay. In building the Crystal Palace aquarium an entirely different plan was adopted—namely, of bringing up from the coast the supply needed—some one hundred and twenty thousand gallons—in hogsheads, which was poured into immense reservoirs beneath the room containing the exhibition tanks. This water was then pumped up into a tank, from which it flowed into a second and then into a third, and so on by a series of waterfalls about three inches high, the water in this manner absorbing from the air oxygen to replace that consumed by the fish in breathing and to purify it of deleterious excrementitious matters. At Manchester it has been found that even when the water had become too impure to see through satisfactorily, and when it was strongly impregnated by contact with new cement, it could be still rendered "as pure as crystal," by increased circulation. This, indeed, is the way that the ocean itself is kept in a proper condition to sustain life. All these great aquaria contain only the fishes and marine animals found on the neighboring coasts. An attempt is now to be made to take up to England some of the bright colored fishes of the Mediterranean.

New York is incomparably more favorably situated for a great aquarium than any other large city in all the temperate zone. Many species exist in our own waters, and by having the Gulf Stream within a hundred miles of our harbor we can bring all the wonderful "angel," "parrot" and other fishes of the most brilliant colors and bizarre forms from the Bermudas or the West Indies. Thus both the tropical and our temperate seas will yield an abundance of forms that would far excel the great exhibition at Brighton. When Mr. Barnum had his museum on the site of the present HERALD Building he brought many of these beautiful fishes from Bermuda without losing a single specimen, and one such successful trial shows the certainty of being able to accomplish what is now proposed.

The money asked for is to be used only for erecting a building, and the cost of filling the tanks with fishes from far off seas and to care for and superintend the whole is to be borne by a comparatively few persons for the benefit of the masses of our people. Such a noble and generous purpose ought to receive the support of all, and we hope that our legislators will pass the bill making the appropriation at the earliest possible day.

A NEW CRUSADE.—Driven on by the increasing difficulties of his position it is feared that the Sultan may in despair lift up the standard of the Prophet and fling the Mussulman millions, with the cry of "God is God and Mohammed his prophet" first upon the defenceless Christians of his realm and then upon the bayonets of the Christian nations closing in upon Turkey from every side. There is something appalling in this prospect, which, for all its promise of hellish crime, will wear a touch of sublimity. It will signalize, if once undertaken, the bloody finale of Moslem rule in Europe, for there is no question how a crusade in the nineteenth century would end. The revival of the religious passions of six hundred years ago would be curious; but as the prologue to a tragedy of the most gigantic proportions it is to be hoped against until hope is no longer possible.

POPULAR POLITICAL OPINION throughout the country is growing in intensity, and the newspapers are giving it a clearer and more positive expression. The Atlanta (Ga.) Times says, what is intelligent from its standpoint, that Judge Jere Black during the war was the champion in the North of a sturdy maintenance of the doctrines of popular liberty inculcated by the founders of

the government. Some radical critic might reply that the forefathers were not fighting the last war. Senator Bayard seems to be gaining strength in the South, the New Orleans Picayune endorsing him. In North Carolina the Raleigh News speaks somewhat after the manner of the Atlanta Times, wishing that he should be represented by pure, large-minded men who are conversant with the broad theories of civil law. We suppose it remembers grand old Calhoun. Texas is agitated by the fever for getting good men into office, and it seems likely to succeed. The Boston Herald, always sharp-sighted, scouts the idea of Blaine being a reformer, but has faith that he would make a brilliant, if not a strong, administration.

The Rifle Shooting Season.

Now that buds are beginning to be seen, that the sun is more constant in his smiles and the wind less changeable and boisterous, we may expect the opening of the rifle shooting season to send its ripple of ripples over the land. Of course we have had some enthusiastic shots practising through the winter, but they were not the wisest of men. Tramping over the frosty ground with gun or rifle in search of game is warm and healthy work, but the slow and studied movements of a marksman before a long range target are scarcely sufficient to keep up the circulation when there is "an eager and a nipping air" about. Practising in winter with half a gale blowing is, besides, of little service to a man who shoots his matches in the warm weather to the accompaniment of a light and whimsical breeze. It is now pretty well understood what foreign teams we shall have with us in the fall to shoot in our Centennial contest. Ireland, Scotland, Canada and Australia will be represented but not England. It therefore behooves our riflemen to make their Centennial team of the best possible material. Excepting the announcement made public yesterday that California is going to send on her best man to compete for a place on the American team we are not aware that the riflemen of any State outside New York are at work to attempt to secure a place in this representative body. When the news of the victory at Dollymount last year was spread through the country we heard of the establishment of rifle ranges in all directions. With the warm spring weather here now, in spite of "Old Probs" and his malignant aids and abettors, we expect to hear from these ranges again, as we heard from California yesterday. Massachusetts produced one rifeman of great promise last year. Connecticut shows a laudable spirit, and little Rhode Island has some good embryo shots. We wish to hear from the lands of mighty hunters. The Pennsylvanians who hunt the deer in Pike county, the Southerners who shoot the squirrel in the eye, the men of the West who bring down coons, the men in the Sierras who hunt the grizzly, may not care for the tamer but more elegant sport of target shooting, yet the thousands of sportingly inclined in the cities and large towns all over the Union should have their ranges and make the honor of representing America on the national team almost as difficult of attainment as the Presidency, with this notable exception in favor of the shooters, that the best men only are sure to win. Short range shooting, which requires high qualities of nerve and great precision, but for which the delicate study of changes of temperature, wind force, wind direction and light is not so necessary as for shooting at the long ranges, naturally attracts the greater number of young marksmen. The younger associations should set about instituting a short range championship, and all of them should send a representative or two to take part in the short range match of the Centennial contest where they will meet the best foreign and domestic shots.

Victory Which Is Really Victory.

The mistake of Stephen A. Douglas, as the leader of the democratic party, was in forcing his personal claims upon its conventions and bending legislation in Congress to his aggrandizement. The result was that against Douglas was arrayed the South and that important wing of the democratic party in the free States which regarded the South as the spinal column of the Union. Douglas found himself a sectional candidate. When too late he tried to retrieve his steps. But he was like Napoleon in 1814. The Nebraska bill victory was like Napoleon's invasion of Russia and the "victories" at Moscow. He went down among his enemies, even as Napoleon did when, single-handed, he fought the allies step by step from the frontier of the Empire to the gates of the capital. He fell, and his Empire with him.

The democratic party fell with Douglas. It has never risen. If Douglas had waived his personal claims and pressed forward some man like Fitzpatrick, of Alabama; Johnson, of Georgia; Walker, of Mississippi, or even Edward Everett, he might have held the party as a unit, saved his life and his career, and lived for many years of power and usefulness.

Governor Tilden is in the same position. He has the power of Douglas. He will have as large a following in the Convention. He has, like Douglas, aroused stern antagonisms—in his own State especially, where we question if any democratic leader from Seymour and Church down to John Kelly and Tom Dunlap is really for him. These quarrels may result in forcing on the party some man like Breckinridge or some champion of inflation from the West, or some representative of revolution from the South.

The way to avoid this is to name some man who will have all of Tilden's strength and none of his weakness—such a man as Douglas should have nominated at Charleston when he found he was beaten by the two-thirds rule, although the majority was with him. Among such men we have Thurman, of Ohio, a positive, able, pronounced leader, who would make a good candidate and a fine President.

The genius of politics is to see danger and to find in it opportunity. Governor Tilden's opportunity was never fairer than now. He should rise to it, leaving all personal ambitions behind him in the sordid dust.

BARNUM'S WILL.—The novelist in search of strange phases of human nature will undoubtedly find more suggestive matter in the records of the Surrogate's Court, where

the weakness or the vice that was electroplated during a man's lifetime with manliness or respectability, is laid bare, to the dismay and often to the surprise of friends and relatives. The Singer and the Brown will cases, among recent ones, will be remembered. In the case of Barnore we see a will set solemnly aside on evidence accepted as proving undue influence, and in a few weeks we see the will admitted to probate by the unmasking of as great and bold a conspiracy as any fiction writer ever dared to construct from his imagination. We hope the matter will not be allowed to rest there, for the criminals should be hunted down remorselessly.

What Seems Defeat May Mean Triumph.

The coalition now forming against Tilden, and which, taking its rise in our own State, is now spreading over the country, is in no sense dangerous to the Governor's leadership of his party and his power for usefulness. At the same time it is a powerful opposition, menacing not alone the integrity of the party, but the credit and peace of the Union. The reason of this is that if Tilden goes into the Convention meaning to fight for his crown like a forlorn hope he will be apt to compel the nomination of some inflationist from the West or some revolutionist from the South.

If Tilden finds his enemies are pressing him let him present a man to the Convention whose name will have some assurance of victory, not merely before the Convention, but before the country.

If the democrats think that some such man can lead their hosts to victory they can find him in Senator Bayard, of Delaware. The value of Bayard's canvass would be that he has all of Tilden's strength and none of his weakness. Moreover, if Bayard should chance to win, Tilden would be to him what Seward was to Lincoln.

Seward showed the genius of politics and statesmanship. When defeated at Chicago he held his temper and his ambition, and became the ruling spirit of the administration. He turned defeat into a triumph. Tilden should read the stirring annals of this time and wrest victory even from the jaws of defeat.

IN WHOSE INTEREST?—President Grant's veto of the Presidential Salary Reduction bill will be received with more satisfaction by the country than his signature to the bill increasing his salary during the present term, because the latter was regarded as part of the infamous black pay grab signed for in the same measure. Fifty thousand dollars a year is not too large a salary for the Executive of a great nation like the United States, unless "pickings" are to be encouraged in the Presidency. The touching portion of President Grant's veto message is his concern for his "successor," he "having no personal interest in this matter." For whom, then, has he been so magnanimous? We see an almost endless line of candidates rising to thank the President and saying:—"You shall be a welcome visitor at the White House, sir, after next 4th of March." They are all there bowing and scraping—Tilden, Brewster, Morton, Thurman, Conkling, Allen, Blaine, Bayard, Fish, Hayes, Bowles (for C. F. Adams), a host of minor celebrities, and a shadowy form which we take to be the "Great Unknown."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bret Harte has iron gray hair, and he is forty. The French colony in Berlin is gradually increasing. There continue to be "Christy Minstrels" in London. Sir Bache Cunard arrived yesterday in the Abyssinia. Mme. Arabella Goddard sailed for Liverpool in the Botania.

Florida watering place hotels are closing for the season. The London Echo, Albert Grant's paper, appears in eight pages for the price of our cent.

If we may believe the Western papers, when the land is tickled with a hoe it laughs with potato bugs. Ex-Governor Low, of California, thinks that the English authorities at Hong Kong are responsible for shipping coolies to the United States.

Los Angeles, Cal., a city of oranges and grapes, is indignant because a Legislature has conferred upon it the curse of a board of public works.

A Cleveland man has whittled forty feet of wooden chain links out of white pine for the Centennial. He is at present getting out jokes for the Boston Post.

The only two cities which this year seem to have any great sentiment for music on the subject of the Centennial, or on any other subject, are Washington and Cincinnati.

The Spiritualistic business, as it appears to the public of New York, is run by a crowd of fellows who were formerly in the skin fair business. It is done for dollars, and it is done well.

The Chicago Tribune shows that Conkling holds the balance of power in the Cincinnati Convention. He may make just such a candidate as he chooses if he wisely uses the delegation from New York.

The St. Louis Times gets back in this way:—"Boys fatten porker and get granum plums—New York Herald Personal." What a good excuse for an old sinner to go home full and sleep in the conservatory!"

The country press has got hold of the fact that Garibaldi has accepted the national present of 100,000 lire. This lire is not the Cincinnati Commercial man, but an Italian coin. Though it is a strange coincidence.

Ex-Congressman John Ambler Smith, a Virginia republican, who belongs to the John Minor Botts family, and is closely connected with the Lewises of that State, thinks that Conkling will hold twelve of the State votes in the national convention.

The Richmond Dispatch, agreeing with the Herald's idea that New York State will decide the Presidential election, says that therefore New York city will decide that point, and adds that 10,000 democrats in the city will not cast a vote for Hancock.

The impending social question in America this year is that of the Chinese. The question to be met is this:—If the Atlantic ports admit the peasants of Europe, as they also have admitted the heathens of Africa, why shall the Pacific ports not be open to the Asiatics? If you stop the Chinaman why not stop all immigration?

The carpenters of Toronto, Canada, have insisted on getting twenty cents an hour for labor, with a half holiday on Saturday. This is a lesson in political economy, and if Judge Hilton, who is A. T. Stewart's successor, will only insist on a half holiday on Saturday, the distinction between capitalist and laborer may be healthfully defined.

Jake Robin, otherwise Jake the Greaser, is a representative Chicago politician. He began as the driver of a mud cart, got to be constable, was city marshal, treasurer, superintendent, and then became a ruler of the streets. Isn't it a sign of our politics that all these fellows' aim is toward the streets? So was Tweed, Shepherd's and all the "boss" shareholders through the country. Money is made in this country out of streets.

We have been trying to work something out of the name of the Japanese Commissioner, General Saigo. He comes from a foreign nation, and there ought to be something about his foreign-sounding name, but we can't fetch it.—Philadelphia Bulletin. "One, two, three Saigo!" There! we never open our mouth without putting our foot in it.—New York Graphic. Think do very well for the Graphic.—St. Louis Republic.

Those seasoning guns again.